DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

SATURDAY, - - - - NOVEMBER 5, 1864

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. [No. 169.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

FINANCES—TAXATION.

There is an ever-recurring, ever-pressing duty of Congress at each assemblage. It is the duty of providing revenues and regulating the finances. That duty will engage much of its attention during the session which will commence in one week from this day.

The honorable Secretary of the Treasury will, of course, present his exposition of the condition of the finances and the needs of the Treasury, with recommendations of measures proper, in his judgment, for adoption. These recommendations will carry with them a much just influence; for the Secretary has taken a strong hold on the respect and confidence of the country. Devoting his whole time and talents to the public finances, aided by a large experience and established sagacity in business affairs, it is proper that his judgment be received with great consideration. We know not what particular measures he may recommend; nor do we desire either to anticipate or forestall them. There are some general views, however, which it may not be amiss to notice, as proper to be considered in the adjustment of any plan which may be agreed upon.

It is constantly to be remembered, that we have but two sources of revenue; loans and taxation. Loans are of two kinds; the direct, which arises from the sale of bonds, and the indirect, which is made by the issue of paper designed for circulation as money. The latter, after being employed by us to a hurtful excess, has had a limit assigned it, which it is to be presumed it has nearly reached, leaving us nothing farther to expect from that source. Direct loans can be looked for only or chiefly among our own citizens, and this for reasons not necessary to be detailed. The United States Government, recognized by the world, and with the world open to its commerce, can obtain money abroad only at the most ruinous rates. We could not expect in our present circumstances to effect any considerable loans in like places, except under intolerable disadvantages. It follows that we are dependent for our revenues, as well for loans as for taxes, on our own people.

Our management of our finances must be twofold. It must aim at a maximum of revenue with a minimum of expenditure. Both of these objects must be pursued. We must make our revenue sufficient for our necessary expenses. We must endeavor to reduce expenses within the limits of the revenue.

Of our two sources of revenue, loans are voluntary on the part of the citizen, while taxation is involuntary. A loan is obtained by inducements; taxation by demand. The latter is, therefore, our only sure reliance, and especially in the presence of a feeling of timorousness or distrust. To taxation, in its various forms, we must at present mainly look.

Congress must not be timid in laying taxes. We have seen that on them we are chiefly, almost entirely, to rely. The *necessity* is upon us to impose large taxes. It is that, or a financial catastrophe, ending in subjugation. Let heavy taxes be laid; but let them be laid discreetly, and in proportion to the ability to bear. The present taxes are not equal in point of levy, or equal according to ability to bear. This should be remedied. The burden should be adapted to the shoulder which is to receive it. Continue heavy taxation, but remove the inequalities. Let it be applied according to a just and equal standard, and the people will bear a great deal without murmuring; for they will regard it as the price of freedom; and freedom is cheap at any price.

But we must not only attain a maximum of revenue; we must secure a minimum of expenditure. All unnecessary expenses should be diligently sought out and abolished. All questionable appropriations of the public moneys, and all suspected embezzlements, should be closely and sternly inquired into. And where an officer entrusted with funds is living beyond his salary and private means, he should be instantly dismissed for that sufficient reason. If allowed to remain, he will cover up his frauds under false exhibits, and perhaps, defeat investigation; but if he is spending more than belongs to him, he is clearly cheating somebody, and most probably it is the Government. Put him in the trenches without a day's delay. We do not know but that it would be well to have inspectors for civil offices as well as for the armies; men of shrewdness and stubborn integrity, who would know how to examine exhibits, and who would use their eyes and ears, and look at something besides exhibits.

But the main resource for reducing expenditures is to be sought in the increase of the purchasing power of our currency. From various causes, some of them due to our condition, others due to our faults and errors, our currency is greatly depreciated. So far as the correction lies in our power, and it does so lie to a great extent, we should apply it. In our present circumstances, we can scarcely expect our money to be valuable in the outside world; but there is no reason why it should not be valuable here. We must increase the demand for it by increasing the necessity for it. High taxation, properly distributed, will go far towards affecting this. Men will need money, if not to buy luxuries in England, at least to pay their taxes; and in order to get money, they will have to throw these products upon the market. The demand and quest for money will appreciate it, and will increase its purchasing power. This, by bringing down prices, will diminish the public expenditures and lessen the burdens of the Treasury.

We think our present tax bill errs fatally in so laying the taxes as to relieve the great mass of producers from that necessity for money which would be salutary in its effects. The tax falls in heaviest force upon those engaged in traffic. It imposes a per centage on the amount of sales, a per centage on profits, and various levies that amount in the whole to an enormous tax. This does not touch the producer. It is necessarily laid upon the goods sold, increasing prices already enormous, and thus finally imposing a grinding burden on the consumer, in addition to his own proper tax. Taxes laid upon producers—and not upon their products so much as on their capital and advantages—would have a different and a happy effect. Production would be stimulated and sales become prompt.

This rule should be applied not only to manufacturers, but equally to farmers, who constitute the largest class of producers. It is a remarkable fact, that Indian corn, which is produced on the fertile fields in sight of our city, on the same ground and in the same way as formerly, is this day selling at a greater exaggeration of price than the calicoes imported from Europe, purchased there with specie, or its equivalent, and brought in with all the expense and hazard of running the blockade. The policy which produces such results is wrong, if not, indeed, monstrous. It needs not be replied that corn is scarce. So are calicoes. But, scarce, or not, there is enough of it; for nobody starves, and it can always be had for money enough. It is not the scarcity that mainly makes the price. It is because those who hold it have no necessity to spare it, and no need for the money it will bring. Many a man who has not a bushel to sell, would find many a bushel to sell if the necessity to raise money was upon him.

Nor need any one complain of high taxes, especially those persons whose distrust of the currency makes prices so high. They say Confederate money is valueless—than they lose nothing by paying it into the Treasury. Perhaps they will find that it is at least a good and desirable thing to pay taxes with.

Let all discrimination in the times of assessment of property be done away with. It is not just to tax some according to the valuation of peace, and others according to that of war. Let the basis be uniform, and indulgences allowed only to those who have suffered, or who are marred in their business, by the depredations, the presence, or the vicinity of the enemy or of our own armies.—Tax all, according to this uniform standard upon their property; and put also a suitable tax on incomes, salaries, profits and the like. Nobody will then have a right to complain, and many of our present evils will disappear or be mitigated.

There are some other thoughts which we designed to present, but the present length of this article warns us to defer them.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association, can find subscription lists at the Auction houses, Book stores and Drug stores of the City.

168–3t. COM.

ALMANACS ! ALMANACS ! ! FOR 1865.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS ALMANAC, SO LONG AND so favorably known just received. Apply soon.

Price per hundred, $60 00
" " dozen, 9 00
" " single copies, 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 4, 1864 168—1w.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

138—

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

149. FRANK I WILSON.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	38
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children; if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1 64 at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at 62⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at 0

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and bat alions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office, on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
M S Robbins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jos M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gulen,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Worden,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28			Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Eac J Profit	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Faze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parke,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Moreheae,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore: The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph F Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 43d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"				W. Foster French.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

SATURDAY, - - - - NOVEMBER 5, 1864

FINANCES—TAXATION. Men to fight, men to make bread and meat, and otherwise support the war, are what the Confederacy must have, in order to succeed. These are inseparable The one is needed as much as the other. No scheme which overlooks either, will answer our present emergency.

The subject of finance is therefore a vital one. The approaching session of Congress has no task to perform of greater immediate importance than the proper, equal adjustment of taxation and the improvement of the finances. This subject we consider of the highest interest both to the people and the government. Hence, we have felt it an imperious duty to call public attention to it, time and again. We are glad that the press is waking up to it. We transfer to our columns to-day, an able article on the subject from the Richmond *Sentinel*. We are not prepared to endorse its views entire. We have not had time to examine all the bearings of its positions, but in the main we suspect, it is on the right track.

In the mean time perhaps, we cannot do the country a greater service, than to recapitulate and enforce our own views, which we have from time to time hurriedly laid before our readers. Allied to taxation and to the improvement of the currency, are other matters which have a direct bearing, which must not be overlooked; and there are certain great principles which must control the entire action of Congress, if it would act wisely and efficiently on this subject.

The wants and absolute necessities of the government *must* be provided for, and on the other hand, the wants and absolute necessities of the people *must* be equally cared for. The government and the people are identical—their interests are the same. If the wants of the government alone are cared for, the people become oppressed beyond endurance; on the other hand, if the interests of the people alone are considered, the government is rendered powerless for good.

Moreover, as between the people, no distinctions are to be made in taxation, which give encouragement to speculation and extortion—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, otherwise the *many* will be oppressed, and the *few* benefitted.

1. Taxation should be made to bear equally upon all, *in proportion to their ability to pay.* First, let all property of every species be taxed *ad valorem;* but this tax, should be a small per centage, or distinctions must be made between productive and unproductive property, otherwise the superannuated and widows and orphans, and the property of soldiers, would be oppressively burdened. Secondly, the great tax must be laid upon actual income, i. e. upon what men or corporations, make over and above a support and the expense of working. Congress, if possible, must either put a stop to the accumulation of immense wealth out of the war, or so arrange, that much of the labor of extortioners shall go into the coffers of the government. The present income and wages of many of our people, afford a scanty, very scanty support to them. Is it just for the Congress to tax incomes from Bank stocks, or salary and wages and other unproductive sources, so as to starve the people? The present tax upon these, Bank revenue in particular, sweeps the income away entire. Is that right? Thousands there are whose wages and salary cannot support them, is it right for the government to take bread out of the mouths of suffering children?

2. The blockading business, is not wholly injurious as some suppose. The law may be made to make it of vast benefit to the government and the country. We should say Congress ought to encourage it both by the general government, by the States and by individuals; but let it prohibit positively under high penalty and taxation, all shipments of coin and the precious metals, but encourage the shipment of all produce and the importation of only necessary articles, for the people and the government, by a reasonable duty on tonnage, proper exports, and necessary imports. Let the duties on all luxuries be high, and the tax on blockade profits as strong as possible, so as not to discourage the business.

3. The currency under judicious legislation can now be brought to a proper medium for circulation. But in order that its value be not subject to diminution by coming in contact with gold and the precious metals, something must be done to withdraw these from the market. So long as they are allowed to come in competition with Confederate currency, so long the latter will depreciate. The prohibition of its shipment will go far to do this, but it may be necessary to prevent its use altogether as a commodity of exchange or trade. When it occupies the position of unproductive capital it should not be taxed at all, or at least, very little.

4. Confederate currency must be made equal in value, whether used by the government or the people. If $40 of it will buy a barrel of flour for the government, the same amount ought to buy a barrel of flour for the people. The government must rely for its support upon *loans and taxation*, and not upon charity or its power to take from the people. The government must hold the right of impressment, but what it obtains by impressment or purchase, the market value must be paid for. The government must not depreciate its own currency, either by taking out of the market the produce of the country by the agency of the tithe law, by impressments, or by a scale of prices for itself, at less than the market value of the produce.

5. We believe that the tithe law should be abolished, and that farmers should be compelled to support the government by taxation on the value of their property and their income. The execution of the law is vastly expensive and wasteful, amounting to at least, 25 per cent. of its value to the goverment, and is perfectly ruinous to non-producers. By employing a competent purchasing agent in each County, a citizen, a civilian over the military age, who holds the power of impressment, everything accomplished by the tithe law could be effected more promptly and be an immense saving.

6. The government should be authorized to pay its obligations to large debtors in currency or bonds at interest. Indeed it may be necessary to require its debtors to take both in payment.—Confederate bonds should be reduced to one standard of value, and be fixed at as low a rate of interest as possible.

The above programme looks to our condition as it really is. Our condition is anomalous. We cannot go abroad to make credits. What our people have must be made subservient to the government, economically administered, and all that the government can do to help the people must be done. All the indebtedness of the government being to its own people, and the indebtedness of the people being to the government and to each other, and both being without money, i. e. without the precious metals, the whole fabric of our finance must be based upon our mutual confidence and hope.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—We notice that by far the majority of all the papers in the State, that have expressed a preference among the distinguished men of the State, for the one most suitable to fill the vacancy, that will occur in the Senate of the Confederate States, by the expiration of the term of the Hon. W. T. Dortch, have declared in favor of the gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Gilmer is truly a conservative man; he follows in the wake of neither of the so-called Destructives or Conservatives, and possesses, in a more eminent degree than any other man in the State, the confidence of the entire people. We should feel, with him the representative man of the State, in weal or in woe, that the destinies of our good old mother were confided to faithful and true hands. It is true were we to consult pride for preconceived opinions, we should prefer the selection of some other man. More especially as the other Senatorship is filled by the Hon. Wm A. Graham, who has ever been the bitter opponent of the principles we have considered right. But he must be a madman or a fool who permits former political associations to influence him now. The present is the hour of peril—the day of great crisis, and every man is appealed to, by a spirit of selfishness for the preservation of his own, as well as patriotism for the preservation of his country's, to select such helmsmen to guide the ship of State, as his deliberate judgment may dictate to be safest and best.

We clip the above from the Winston *Sentinel*, because of the sentiments contained in the last sentence, and to express our surprise at the application of the term "bitter opponent", to Mr. Graham. Every one we judge, who knows Mr. Graham will feel that such an epithet is an unjust one. He is unbending, stern in his adherence to principle, but if any public man in the country, is more marked for his respectful demeanor and ingenuousness towards opponents, we should like to know him.

NORTH CAROLINA INDIANS.—The following interesting account of the Indians composing a part of "Thomas' Legion," is given by a correspondent of the *State Journal:*

The Indians composing a part of the Legion, principally reside along the southern base of the Iron or Smoky Mountain, in the counties of Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, principally in the first mentioned county, adjacent to the "Hunting Grounds" reserved for the use of those Indians by treaty stipulations acquiesed in by the State of North Carolina. The word Cherokee, a name by which the tribe is known, had its origin, very probably, with the white settlers on this continent, as the name of those Indians are known by each other is Yon-we-hey, which is construed to have reference to the color of the skin —"Red Men." They have a tradition, with regard to the creation of man by the "Great Spirit," but instead of one Adam, their tradition has an Adam and Eve for each description of the human family. Their tradition, like the account we have in the Bible, represents that our first parents were made of the earth, and the difference of color to have been the result of the different kinds of clay used in the creation. The Red Man is supposed to have been formed of red, the white, of white clay, the black, of black clay, etc.

The Indian tribes, long before the settlement of this country by the white race, had, if their tradition be true, their wars between the Northern and Southern tribes, resembling, to some extent, the present war between the Northern and Southern people. The Northern tribes, inhabiting portions of New York, sent out a war party along the Alleghany range of mountains, nearly a thousand miles on foot. They attacked and killed some of the Cherokees on the war path leading across the mountains between Cherokee and Valley River, in the county of Cherokee, North Carolina. Rude piles of stones mark the places where they were buried. The Cherokee warriors, to revenge the death of their friends, followed the Indians to their homes in New York, and while they were celebrating their victory, took ample revenge and satisfaction for their friends, and returned along the Alleghany range of mountains to their homes. The enemy followed as far as the Delaware river, crossed on a rail, but did not pursue any further. From this time, about the middle of the seventeenth century, before the white settlements had extended across the Alleghanies, the Northern tribes ceased to make raids on the Southern tribes, and a permanent peace was the result.

The present war amongst the white race, will likely terminate in the same way. When the Northern armies cease to war on the Southern people, the present war will end and be followed by a durable peace. JUNALUSKE.

WE FAILED on yesterday to receive either Virginia or Southern papers. Hence the lack of news in to-day's issue, except in our telegraph column.

We understand that letters have been received in this place from Col. R. T. Bennett, and Lieut. J. C. Marshall, adjutant, 14th N. C. T., prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The letters were dated October 5, and at the time they were written both parties were at Fort Delaware, well, and doing very well.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

We are grieved to learn that our esteemed young friend, Major Wm. J. Pfohl, commanding the 21st Regiment N. C. T., is reported mortally wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th ult., whilst gallantly leading his regiment into the fight.—*Salem Press.*

WE CALL ATTENTION to the following letter from Surg. Gen. Warren. It contains valuable information for those who have been so unfortunate as to lose a limb by the casualties of war, and shows at the same time the interest which North Carolina is taking in behalf of her maimed sons:

RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.:

Editors of the Conservative:

SIRS—You will confer a favor by stating that disabled soldiers from the State of North Carolina, can be furnished with *Artificial Limbs* in the order of their application, by communicating with Surgeon W. A. Carrington, Richmond, Va.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be supplied at the expense of the State, while commissioned officers will be charged the *prime cost* of the articles.

This arrangement is temporary in its character, and has been made in consequence of an unexpected delay in the receipt from Europe of the necessary materials for the manufactory, which the State proposes to establish.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, North Carolina.

For the Conservative.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice that soldiers of Wilmington, N. C., inquire if the Confederate Congress at its last session did not "enact a law allowing enlisted men of the C. S army rations of tobacco." Congress, in the abundant *liberality* of their souls did enact such a law, and late last Summer the Commissary General did make arrangements and issue the aforesaid article. Why it was not issued sooner I will not enquire. The undersigned, as one who has been a *happy* recipient of the benefits of that law would state to "Soldiers" that they have lost but very little in not receiving the ration of tobacco, as it was intended by Congress they should. It is a compound of rotten *ground leaves*, sand and everything else calculated to make it unpalatable to the taste and disagreeable to the teeth. It is such as was never chewed by any plantation negro.

There is "something rotten in Denmark" about this tobacco, whether it is with the Agent who purchases or with the Commissary who issues, I will not undertake to say. But one thing I will say Purchasing Agents should be a little more careful.

Can you tell, Messrs. Editors, whether any arrangements are being made to deliver to the soldiers that hundred dollar bond Congress intended should be delivered immediately six months after the 1st of April. SOLDIER.

From the Confederate.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the Forty seventh N. C Regiment, in the engagement near Burgess' Mill, on the 27th October, 1864.

Co. A. Wounded, sergt W D Cone thigh slight, privates J Hogwood severe in thigh.

Missing, E Abernathy, R T Abernathy, E F Ross, J T Brantly, A M Carpenter, W Gardener, A J Henderson, W Liles, C A Joyner, J R Strickland, A Taylor, J Vick, P Whitley.

B Killed, private E Perry.

Wounded, sergt Allen severe in thigh, sergt Wiggs mortally in bowels, corpl Perry severe in thigh, private Thos Perry knee severe, R Rogers slight in breast.

Missing, sergt M J Harris, privates S S Allen, B Bryant, G A Bunn, J Frazier, A B Johnson, J Lloyd, H H Medlin, M J Moss, J W Upchurch, S Wood.

C. Missing, sergt J C Syme, W J Hall, J Stephens, J Bishop, P Kelly, E D Matthews, R Matthews, H Pollard, S King, J A Pool R Phillip.

D. Killed, privates B Winston and T W Short. Wounded, R Pullen slight in leg.

Missing, L D W Barnes, R C West, B Thompson, E Pullen, G Procter, B Roe, E Rose, B B Pearson.

E Wounded slightly, W Terry, N Wheeler, J Barlow.

Missing, J H Norwood, W A Dunn, W L Belvin, J S Glenn, J S Hight, W Jones, W King, D Pugh, J T Pope, W T Pope, J L Smith, J A Sykes, J D Warren, S M Yearby, J M Maynard.

F. Killed, A Jones

Missing, Lt H R Critchlon, sergt S F Ellis, J B Long, A C Mitchell, J J Alford, J Mitchell, D W Fuller, W May, G Bridges, J Champion, J K Spencer, C Wilder, G D Tunstall, A C Smith, H G Leonard, J C Uzzel, H Best, J Blackley, B U Ball, R Bowden, J W Bradford, G M Hicks, J Overton, R Strickland, J B Uzzell, J Phelps.

Co H. Wounded, W Batchelor severe in breast, S Johnson in thigh, Lewis Yates in hand.

Missing H T Johnson, J N Beling, A Beckwith, R Barber, W Carpenter, E Dampin, W Faggett, I Green, B Green, P Herndon, M Herndon, L King, A B King, M B Marcom, W H Davis, C McGee.

Co I. Missing, W Anderson, W B Bryan, J C Blake, J B Crabtree, A Deal, J H Freeman, S Edgington, Thos Ladd, J W Massey, T Mullins, R Rigsby, E Ross, Rufus Nance, J Suggs, J L Wood, John Watts.

Co K. Wounded, J A Tarply.

Missing, 1st Lt Phos Taylor, Z L Apple, J M Apple, P H Apple, W Foster, J W Hicks, M A Huffhines, J Loy, G W Sutton, D Watkins, M D Byram H Waggoner.

S. W. MITCHELL,
Capt. Comd'g 47th N. C. Reg't.

The three Yankees captured in this place last week, were started to Cheraw on Wednesday, in charge of two of our old citizens. The prisoners were strong and after accomplishing half the distance, they watched an opportunity, overcame their guard, taking from them a gun and a five chambered pistol (all loaded) and again made their escape. So far as we know they are still at large.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

The accounts from Virginia indicate a short crop and a generally bad article of tobacco. The cold weather of October has materially injured the tobacco prospects. This staple is now held at enormously high rates—but, like the corn dealers when a famine is surmised, the prospect of a short crop will still further advance the "Virginny Weed."

It is stated to be a rule of law in the far Western territories that a "town is a place where whiskey is sold." By means of this rule the courts distinguished real towns from those which exist only on paper plans of land.

MY LIFE.

My life is like the shattered wreck,
Cast by the waves upon the shore;
The broken mast, the rifted deck,
Tell of the shipwreck that is o'er.
Yet from the relics of the storm.
The mariner his raft will form
Again to tempt the faithless sea;
But Hope rebuilds no barque for me.

My life is like the blighted oak
That lifts its sear and withered form,
Scathed by the lightning's sudden stroke,
Sternly to meet the coming storm.
Yet round that sapless trunk will twine
The curling tendrils of the vine,
And life and freshness there impart;
Not to the passion blighted heart.

My life is like the desert rock
In the mid ocean, lone and drear,
Worn by the wild waves ceaseless shock
That round its base their surges rear,
Yet there the sea-moss still will cling;
Some flowers will find a cleft to spring,
And breathe ev'n there a sweet perfume;
For me life's flowers no more will bloom.

My life is like the desert waste
By human footsteps seldom prest:
The eye no freshness there can trace,
No verdant spot on which to rest;
Yet ev'n among those sands so drear,
The stork will tend her young with care,
Ev'n there the notes of joy impart,
But naught can cheer my lonely heart.

[*Robert Emmet Hone.*

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

Since our last report 65 shells have been fired at the city, 20 at Fort Sumter and 6 at our James Island batteries.

The reports of heavy guns were heard at sea about 10 o'clock on Monday night, and simultaneously rockets were thrown up from Morris Island. Firing was also heard in the direction of the Stono.

It is noticed that the enemy has struck his tents on Morris Island, and there is reason to believe that there has been a considerable dimunition of the Yankee force in this neighborhood within the last few days.

The following is the latest news from Charleston harbor, as given in the New York papers of the 26th October:

Intelligence from Hilton Head, S. C, and our forces in the neighborhood of Charleston to the 21st instant, was brought by the steamship Arago, which arrived here yesterday. The city of Charleston was still being shelled by our two hundred pounders, and, it would seem, with much effect, as no less than five large fires in it had been visible on Morris Island within eight days. The rebel prisoners recently kept under fire on Morris Island have been removed from their uncomfortable position by General Foster, he having been informed that the Union prisoners under fire in Charleston had been similarly relieved. The yellow fever is still prevailing in the city of Charleston, but not a case of it has occurred within the Union lines or fleet before that place.—General Hardee, commanding at Charleston, has proposed to General Foster an exchange of all prisoners captured in their respective departments, and the proposition has been referred by the latter officer to the authorities at Washington.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CAPTAIN SEMMES TO TAKE COMMAND OF A NEW SHIP.—Capt. Semmes left Liverpool on the 13th of October, with eight officers and one hundred men of the Alabama. It is said that his departure was for the purpose of taking command of a new vessel. The Liverpool correspondent of the London *News* writes:

Capt. Semmes, of whom, since the sinking of the Alabama, we have heard so little, sailed from the Mersey on Sunday last, on board the bark Laurel. The destination of the Laurel is rather mysterious at present, but as far as the customs bill of entry shows, the vessel has certainly cleared for ports where Confederate proclivities predominate, viz: Nassau, Havana and Matamoras. Her cargo is of such a mixed nature that no beligerent State would have the slightest doubt of its usefulness. It consists of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c. But the Laurel must not be supposed to be intended for a cruiser; she is merely a tender, and carries out to a certain latitude guns and ammunition for a new screw steamer, of which Capt. Semmes is to take command. The vessel is supposed to be a new screw steamer, which was lying at Maderia on the 31 instant, and was there known under the name of the Ranger.

The Ranger is large and very swift. To show that Capt. Semmes does not go unattended, we may here state that he took with him on board the Laurel eight officers and one hundred men, most of whom served with him on board the Alabama.

Transportation Office,
POST QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS OF THIS POST, SURgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st Oct. 1864, from Q. M. Generals Office.

* * * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents; which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property. If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

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XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government, on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the Heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.

DOUGLAS BELL,
166—6t. Transportation Agent.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. TARASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

The enemy night before last drew in about one mile of their cavalry picket line on their extreme left below Reams' Station, and at the same time threw out their pickets in the rear of their army on this side of the river a mile, as if to cover some movement. All quiet to-day in front.

Heavy rain has been falling all day, and no signs of any military movement.

Lt. Col. Pegram of the artillery has been promoted to Brig. General, and assigned to the command of Archer's brigade.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.

A flag of truce took place to-day as appointed. The steamer *Beauregard* with Col. Waddy met the Yankee steamer. It left the city with Col. Hennett in charge of boxes for Confederate prisoners, which were turned over, and a large number of boxes for for Yankee prisoners received. No exchange of prisoners, but the preliminaries were arranged for the exchange of ten thousand sick and wounded, and convalescent Confederates, who have arrived at Hilton Head in the steamers *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, and and twenty five transports. Another flag of truce takes place at the same point on Sunday, 6th inst.

Forrest Again.

PARIS, TENN., Oct. 31, via Corinth, Nov. 3.

Forrest has blockaded the Tennessee river, all communication between Paducah and Johnsonville has been cut off, and the railroad to Nashville is of no use to the enemy. Forrest's batteries were engaged all day yesterday. Two gunboats and four transports were captured or destroyed. One of the gunboats and two of the transports are being used by Forrest, and will be of great advantage in the movement now on foot. One gunboat and three transports are still up the river, and will be captured.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.

New York papers of the first and the Baltimore *American* evening edition has been received.

Gold in New York on the 1st 233, in Baltimore 235 to 239.

No raiders have yet appeared at Buffaloe.

A Louisville telegram of the 31st contradicts the rumor of the evacuation of Atlanta, and says that place is not even in the slightest danger. There is little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was a day or two since near the Tennessee river, but the rebel leader hesitated to attempt crossing.

Gov. Carney of Kansas has issued a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving that that State has been spared from a devasting raid.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.

The Baltimore *American* of the 2d has a telegram from Louisville on the 1st, which mentions a rumor that Hood with 30,000 men had crossed the Tennessee river going northward on the 1st inst. Particulars unknown and unattainable at present.

The railroad telegraph lines to Atlanta are now in good order.

A telegram from Nashville on the 1st says, since the repulse at Decatur Hood has moved further west, along the south side of the Tennessee, and is believed to have crossed some infantry near Bainbridge, but no part of his force has been moved further north. His purpose is as difficult to ascertain them as in this city. We are prepared for any movement Hood may make.

Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper direction. Sherman will continue to hold Atlanta at all hazards. Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of government stores.

Two New York State agents have been convicted before the military commission of election frauds, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Nashville *Union* of the 28th says Sherman had not moved beyond Taylorsville at last accounts.

Gold opened on the 2d at 245, at noon it was 235.

JONESVILLE, Sept: 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.
Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Chatham County, N. C.
Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Aller. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.
June 28th, 1864. 57—dltwtf.

A Great Labor-Saving Machine, Suited to the Times.

HAVING SECURED, AS EXECUTRIX ON THE ESTATE of John Lewis, deceased, letters patent for improvements which he made to an old machine for ginning, carding and spinning cotton, by which two girls can do the work of twelve good hands, I am now prepared to sell patent rights for counties or States to any who may wish to make and put this machine in market. My agent, Dr. Robt W. Glenn, whose address is Greensboro', N. C., will be found there at times and is prepared to exhibit and explain the said machine.

ANNE LEWIS,
Executrix.
October 20, 1864. 28—w3w.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATRIX UPON the Estate of Wm. G. Strickland, deceased, at August Sessions of Wake County Court, this is to notify all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and arrange the same, and those having claims must present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Rufus J. Ivey is my agent to settle the estate. SOPHIA A. STRICKLAND,
Administratrix.
August 27th, 1864—w6t